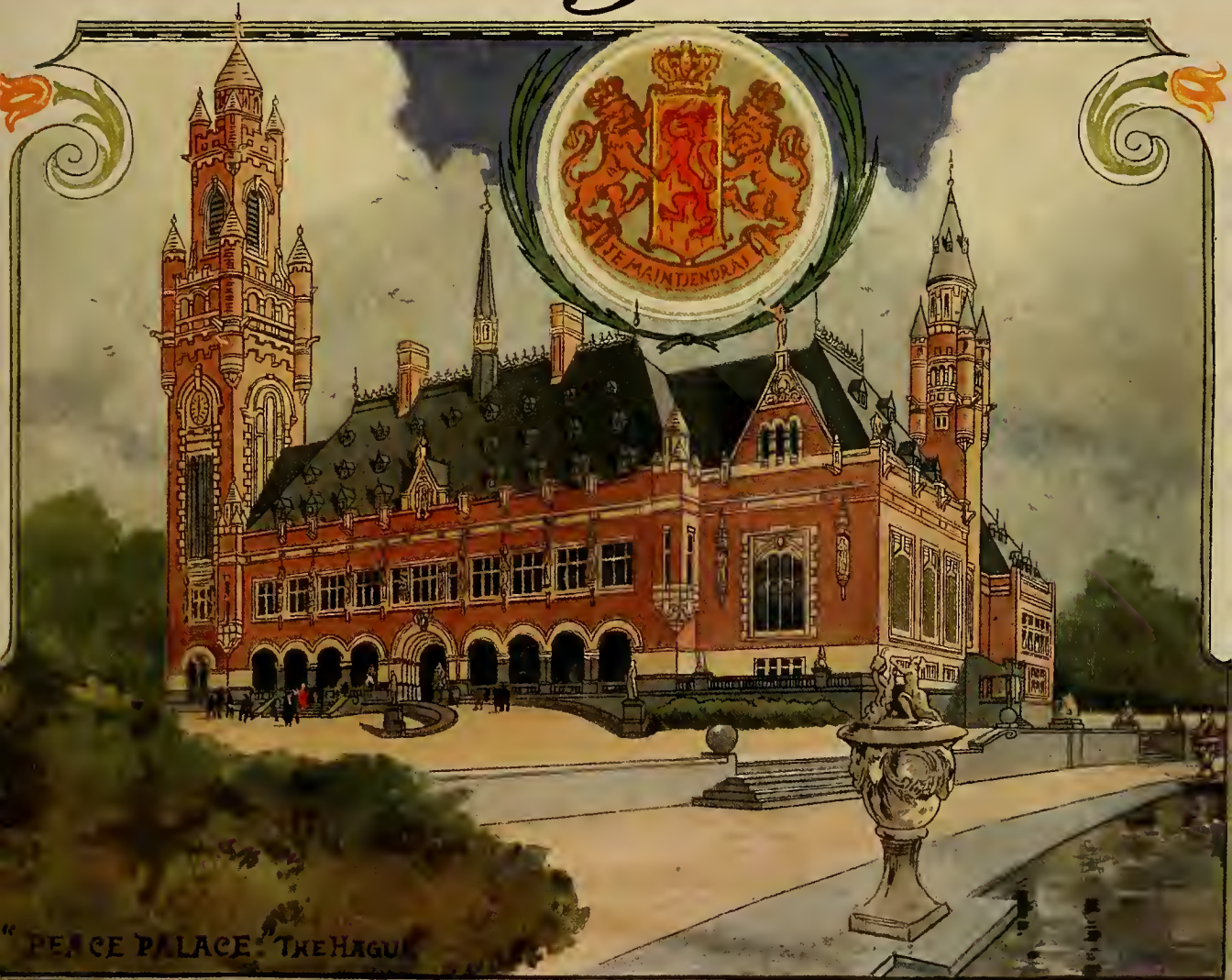


HOLLAND

The Home of Peace



PEACE PALACE THE HAGUE

1813 COMMEMORATING THE 1913
 CENTENARY
 CELEBRATION OF THE
 KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
 AND THE
 DEDICATION OF THE PEACE PALACE
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HOLLAND

THE HOME
OF PEACE



A GREAT OCEAN LINER LEAVING THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM

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HOLLAND
THE
HOME OF PEACE
BY
JAMES H. GORE Ph.D. LL.D.

Author of

"Holland as seen by an American,"

"Dutch Art as seen by a Layman,"

"How to see Holland," etc., etc.

COMMEMORATING *the*
CENTENARY CELEBRATION
of the
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HARBORVIEW, ROTTERDAM



IN recent years the call for arbitration has gone up and down the land, disarmament has been the cry of well-meaning people. Peace Congresses have held long and important Sessions at The Hague, and in a few months there will be dedicated in this city the Palace of Peace.

At first it seems paradoxical to associate Holland—the usual name for the Netherlands—with Peace. Those who know this country best, its land, and its history, think of the conflicts which have been waged here, waged against the elements and against man. They think of the country where the rivers run, so to speak, above the heads of the inhabitants, where powerful cities rest below the level of the sea which surges against them, where portions of the cultivated fields are invaded by the waters and in turn freed from them, where islands have been attached to the continent by ropes of sand, and where parts of the solid ground have been transformed into islands.

Holland, without quarries, has erected magnificent buildings and substantial cities, almost

without timber she has constructed navies which have disputed the sea with the most powerful fleets.

It is not astonishing that even a sterile country should, by cultivation, produce grain and stock, but it is surprising that Holland should exist.

That which interests the traveler more than the local scenery, the character of the people, or the prosperity of the country, is the mystery of formation and strange destiny which is explained partly by nature and partly by human industry. Flat as a calm ocean, indented by gulfs and bays, eaten away by interior lakes, and intersected by rivers, Holland seems to have been for ages the arena of combat between land and sea.

In other countries where science seeks to unravel geologic problems, it examines the testimony of the rocks and reads from mountains regarding whose structure history is silent. Human genius follows the action of forces which spent themselves anterior to man's probable entry, but in Holland all is new, the gulfs, lakes and islands, and even entire provinces





THE "OOSTERKADE", A BUSY RIVER TRAFFIC SECTION AT ROTTERDAM

have come into existence under man's observation. He has seen, within historic times, sand close a river's mouth, land converted into water, and lakes dry up and disappear. The ordinary agencies of change, wind and waves, rain and flood, and the rise and fall of land have here been at work. Long after the Continent of Europe had become fixed and stable, Holland began its geographic formation and is still pursuing processes intended to hold or enlarge her boundaries.

The jesting answer, "The Dutch have taken Holland," satisfied the query for news addressed returning skippers, and the second question was seldom asked, though a more truthful reply would have been, "The Dutch are taking Holland"—taking it by such slow and solemn degrees as the coral mite is building a mountain on old ocean's bed and by a quiet perseverance that is equalled only by the dripping stream that changes granite rocks into sea-side sand. The Dutch are taking Holland





THE PRINSENGRACHT, AMSTERDAM

and nature has endowed them with that patience and industry that enables them to gather solid and fruitful earth, inch by inch, from a roaring, encroaching sea. No other people but the Dutch are so well fitted to pump, scoop and shovel and rake a fine productive country out of a cold, sour, reedy marsh.

The wind and waves said, "there shall be no land here"; the Dutch said, "there will be land here", and out of the conflict there arose

"A land that rides at anchor and is moored,
On which people do not live but go aboard."

Physical geography is loath to admit the existence of Holland, and blind gravity, in robbing the sluggish rivers of their load of sediment, has blocked their outlets into the sea, and made them in turn destroy the land of their creation. The sea has resisted this encroachment and in retreating it has continually fought to regain lost territory. It has thrown barriers across the river channels to make the rivers themselves destroy the land of their creation, it has buried the rich alluvial soil fathoms deep under unproductive sands, and where it does not build a fortress against itself in the





shape of sand-dunes, the state must accept the challenge and begin a royal battle.

Along the North Sea there are stretches, sometimes eight miles in length, along which there must be built dykes strong enough to withstand the heaviest storm and highest sea—such are the dykes at Petten near Alkmaar, and Westkapelle on the island of Walcheren.

The sea has had an ally in the dreaded teredo, or borer of the sea. In 1732 it was found that the ships from the East had carried with them a curious shell fish, which has the

habit of boring into wood and even into stone of moderate hardness. The Pholas has a shell, armed with a saw, by which it is able to carve out an habitation for itself and effectually destroy the timber or stone into which it cuts. The danger from this source was not realized until it was accidentally discovered that at many places the very bulwarks of Holland's safety were honeycombed. The discovery of this condition threw Holland into dismay. Fortunately the means which were taken to protect the piles unwittingly assisted in the extermina-



CANAL SCENE, AMSTERDAM





A ZUYDER ZEE SHORE SCENE

tion of the terrible pest. Large-headed nails were driven into the wood so close together that they practically gave it a coat of mail, and now caution keeps the more important piles covered with copper sheeting. A worm has made Holland tremble—a triumph denied to the tempests of the Ocean and the anger of Philip of Spain.

One never combats nature with abstractions. In Holland, man is kept inevitably face to face with realities by the watchful care which his very existence demands and the material obstacles which must be conquered at every step. Patriotism never becomes dormant because the face of the land shows in its scars its history, and the love of Home grows at the reckoning of the cost of its retention.

One saw this little nation, almost imperceptible on the map of the world during the 16th Century, build dykes and contest with the sea for supremacy. In their struggle against Spain they preferred to treat with the sea than with the Duke of Alva, and when no longer able to cope with a superior force, they cut the dykes and flooded provinces, preferring to drown themselves with the land of their creation than to live upon soil outraged by the feet of foreign foes.

In this fragmentary country, broken into parts by lakes, and cut into pieces by rivers and canals, interests centered around localized systems of Hydraulics. Thus one community

was a unit in those vital matters of sustenance and self-preservation, and its people naturally felt a greater allegiance to the local government than to a centralized power. From the liberty of the canton or village, a single differentiation led to the liberty of the individual. Under such conditions, an empire could never have come into existence; with such an origin, the United Netherlands are indissoluble.



CANAL THRO' THE WOODS, THE HAGUE





MAURITSHUIS ART GALLERY AND VYVERBERG, THE HAGUE

William of Orange was satisfied to be a Stadhouder, or local governor, and his successors became kings in name rather than in functions. The present sovereign wishes to be as democratic as the great founder of the dynasty and also strives to emphasize local pride and patriotism by wearing, during her visits to the provinces, the costumes so dear to her people.

Without the Dutch, there would be no Netherlands. This country is in truth and in fact their own creation and they have the undeniable right to look upon their work and say "It is good."



CANAL, NORTH HOLLAND

Without science and industry, such a land could never have beheld the light of day, and but for incessant vigilance of its people it would soon perish. Its creation is a miracle of human genius, its preservation is a monument to its skill.

Urged by his religion to be patient under affliction, the pious Hollander has continued to reconquer and refortify that which wind and waves and grasping neighbors abstracted time and again from his possession, he has continued to scoop the mud into ridges, to face the ridges with stone, and cover them with bricks and set trees upon their borders, has continued to drive piles into the marshes, set cities on the piles and sail ships to the cities of his creation; nor has he ceased to catch herrings for the South, bring spices for the North, weave woollens for the East and print books for the World.

The other conflicts which Holland waged were not so bloodless. They included the greatest and most important of all European wars, that in which the seven provinces of Holland secured their independence against Philip, the monarch who was supposed to possess the mightiest forces of the age. Holland was won by its people, acre by acre, field by field, against the best European troops of



the time, the craftiest generals, and apparently boundless resources.

The success of this struggle stimulated similar efforts in other countries and though failure as often as success crowned these efforts, governments were purified, lofty principles vindicated and ignoble ambitions crushed.

Undoubtedly the precedent of the Dutch revolt was before the minds of those who drew up the Declaration of American Independence. The French Government, to show its unfriendliness to England, intervened on behalf of American freedom and sowed the seeds of the French Revolution. The successful issue of

this revolt was the repudiation of the divine rights of Kings and the divine authority of the Pope.

In throwing off the yoke of Spain the formal announcement was made in the "Act of Abjuration." In this act was found the first enunciation of the duties of rulers to their people and an affirmation that there is, and must be, a contract between the ruler and the people, even though that contract has not been reduced to writing, or debated on, or fought for. Unexpressed in words but declared in substance was the novel theory now enjoyed by the world in its fullness that men and women



MODELS OF OLD DUTCH SAILING VESSELS IN ST. BAVO CHURCH, HAARLEM





are not the private estate of princes, to be disposed of in their industry, their property, and their consciences, by the whim or fancy of those who were fortunate enough to be able to live by the labors of others.

When Julius Caesar was engaged in extending the Roman Empire over the northern tribes of the great Teutonic race, he found the territory enclosed between the two principal arms of the Rhine occupied by the Batavians.

"The Batave was the noblest of savages. He loved the solitude of the marsh and the forest, he inhabited the sea as much as the land, he was as free as the wild fowl that frequented his haunts, he was a constant friend and a ferocious enemy, he was broad-browed, broad-shouldered, strong-limbed, white-skinned, blue-eyed man, who loved one wife and worshipped one God. His race was driven by a succession of extraordinary tides from the island homes, to move southwardly among the tribes of strangers and became enveloped among the armies of Rome, lost by civilization many of their noble characteristics, grew to be the most reliable soldiers of the Empire, held the balance of power between rival candidates for Emperor, and lost their identity as a tribe, but as you walk through the streets of Trastevere among the known descendants of the captains of the Roman Empire, your friend, the tracer of races, will point you to a blue-eyed woman, a yellow-haired child or a

red-bearded man and say, 'There goes Batavian blood.' Just so, as you wander among the earth walls of Zeeland and South Holland, your antiquarian friend will lead you to the top of some ridge now far inland, and quietly inform you that 'that's Batavian Dyke.' The same

antiquarian a little farther south, would show you the Druse canals and the Roman roadways."

At whatever cost Rome achieved her conquests the debt was more than paid in the municipal institutions which survived the barbarous inroads of Hun, Goth and Vandal and the towns, in the enjoyment of their chartered rights, made laws to meet local conditions and fostered industries to meet existing demands. Thus it was that when the Crusades transferred military activities from home to foreign lands and gave extra work to those who chose the less romantic vocation of producing, the towns of the low countries became veritable hives of industry. The damp air prevalent in this section seemed to give a special texture to the goods woven here and in the lack of sufficient raw material from neighboring flocks, England was called upon to supply the demand. Thus it was that from the time of the Edwards (1272) to the end of the Tudor line (1603) free intercourse with the Low Countries was of profound interest to England and to the Netherlands. If this trade were interrupted, thousands of looms would lie idle and poverty would show itself in the Flemish cities.

The needs of the body and the demands of fashion kept the shuttles flying and the song they sang was the song of Peace.

Another potent influence for peace was the herring fishery industry which attained gigantic proportions because of the skill of the Dutch in catching the fish and their secret process for curing them. The discipline of the church prescribed a fish diet during divers periods of the year and the faithful were not disposed to quarrel with their source of supply. The fisheries of the North Sea were not only a mine of wealth but became the nursery of the Dutch Navy, of those amphibious mariners who struck the first blow for Dutch independence, crushed in later years the maritime supremacy of Spain, founded the Batavian empire of Holland in the tropics, engaged in an unequal struggle with England, and upheld for a century the repu-



NAARDEN





tation of Holland after it had passed the zenith of its commercial greatness.

These same hardy mariners developed the great trade with East India and laid the way for England's ultimate conquests in the East. They made voyages of discovery popular and in bringing back objects curious and interesting laid the foundation for the earliest museum in the world. The earlier voyagers gave Dutch names to capes, bays, islands and continents which now, in modified form, tell a graphic story of perilous exploration.

The type of Government called into existence by the industrial and commercial activities in the Netherlands after three centuries of successful operation subsequently became a source of weakness. The towns were the units in the scheme and the deans and masters of the guilds eventually monopolized the government, and extinguished the ancient right of free election, and the communities became practically little republics whose deputies took common counsel together in general assemblies. But with conflicting interests and competitive aspir-



THE EAST GATE, DELFT





STREET SCENE, DELFT

ations the cities were quarrelsome and combative and only united to resist a grasping foe.

Philip the Good inherited in the Netherlands the counties of Flanders and Artois. He purchased Namur, usurped the Duchy of Brabant and took from his cousin Jacqueline,

Holland, Zeeland, Hainault and Friesland. From this time on, the seventeen provinces which made up the Netherlands were fought for and fought over. They were the booty for which foreign sovereigns contended and it was not until William of Orange revolted against measures which he declared his liege Lord, Philip of Spain, would not sanction that the land had a cham-

pion who sought a ruler from their midst. Victory ultimately crowned this effort, and in 1648 the United Netherlands achieved in the Peace of Munster their independence.

While William did not live to see the end he so devoutly strove to achieve, he is regarded as the father of his country and Delft, his home and place of burial, is visited by thousands.

"No town is richer than Delft in associations that appeal to many different types of mind. The traveler whose main object is to note the characteristic national features finds Delft quite as interesting as Leyden or Haarlem, though differing much from both. The lover of Dutch architecture finds much to note in such buildings as the Gemeenlandshuis, the Town Hall and the New Church. The compact, clean little town is rich in studies for the artist of to-day, and full of associations connected with past history of Dutch art. No man who is even partially acquainted with the thrilling story of Dutch history can go otherwise than as a reverent pilgrim to the town whose streets 'Father



ZEELAND





William' trod so often, to the house where he lived and where he died, to the church—the St. Denis of Holland—which witnessed the solemn ceremonials of his own funeral, and to which, one by one, his chief descendants have been brought.

Here, too, the great market is a center of interest. It is very spacious and at one end rises the west front and lofty steeple of the New Church, built in the early part of the 15th Century.

Opposite this, and filling the west end of the

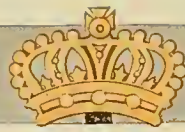
great square, stands a fine statue of Hugo Grotius.

It was a bold thing for Jacob Harmensen, known as Arminius, to question the doctrine of predestination, nor did the storm he raised cease with his death in 1669. Unfortunately for his traducers his tenets had prevailed in the University of Leyden and had been adopted by most of the higher and educated class, and among them were found Barneveld and Grotius, but by the populace they were viewed with a fanatical abhorrence, fanned



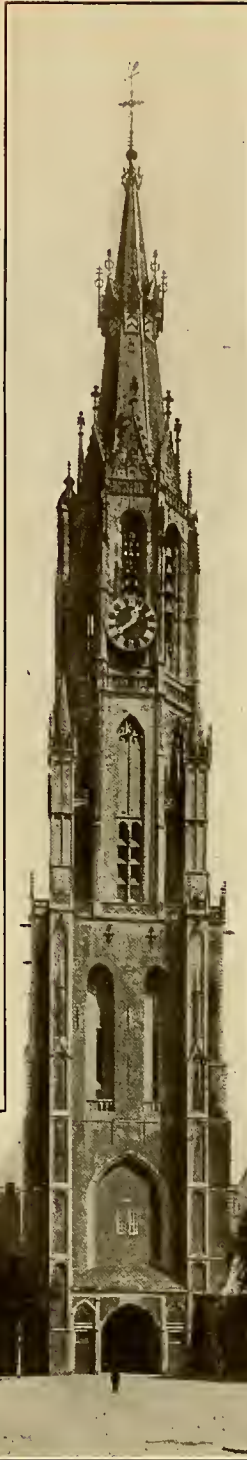
CANAL AND LEANING TOWER, DELFT





and excited by their rigid Calvinist clergy headed by Gomarus. The conflict, at first religious, ultimately assumed political significance and involved the question as to whether the churches were under the control of the states or the Stadhouder. The Gomarists proposed a national synod to settle the religious aspects of the controversy to which deputies came from The Netherlands, England, Germany and Switzerland. After holding 180 Sessions at Dort, the Arminians were condemned, 200 of their pastors were deposed, 80 were banished, and in May, 1619, they set forth a confession of faith, which was long held by the Calvinistic party as of supreme authority.

The victory gained by Maurits, the Stadhouder, did not satisfy him. He was determined to rid himself of Barneveld, who had opposed the Synod of Dort and also Grotius. On fictitious charges the former was unjustly condemned and executed on May 13th, 1619, and Grotius was sentenced to imprisonment for life. After serving two years he escaped, through the cunning of his wife, and took refuge in Paris where he completed his famous work on "The Law of War and Peace."



Dort, or Dordrecht, is an ancient city, one of the oldest in Holland, going back to the 10th Century. It stands on what is now an island which was torn from the mainland in 1421 by an inundation—a catastrophe which is a part of every Dutchman's to-morrow. Here were born the De Witt brothers whose superior, as councilors and patriots, Holland has not been able to produce. The dome on ancient Groot-hoofspoort, one of the town gates of the 16th Century, contains, among other relics, a collection of medals, some of which were struck in commemoration of the execution of the two patriots just named.

Dort is a delightful old town to stroll about. The variety of gables, quite as extensive as in any other Dutch town, the number of "picturesque bits", in the artistic sense, compressed into a small area, is very large, the huge ancient church tones and colors the landscape, and the river and numerous canals and waterways add to the charms.

The great Church is a fine building, having a high, square tower, a prominent landmark for miles around, but the interior is the most desolate and apparently ill-cared for of all



THE NEW CHURCH, DELFT





the large Dutch cathedrals. There is a handsome pulpit, dating from 1756, but the chief treasure is some magnificent ancient oak carving, executed in 1538-1540 by Jean Terwen, of Amsterdam. These carvings adorn a superb set of choir stalls and are approached only by the screen in the church at Hoorn. They are well worth a visit, but the lover of the antique will come away grieved.

Charles of Sweden was financially exhausted by the expensive habits of Christina and the thirty years war, and looked about for a nation which he could despoil. Denmark, at that time unsettled by internal dissension, was selected for the attack. If successful, Poland would be called upon to yield some territory and the Baltic was to be a Swedish lake. John Casimir II, of Poland, resented the arrogance of his Swedish neighbor, and though threatened by Cossacks on the East and harassed by troubles within, he stubbornly resisted the pretentious designs of Charles.

Cromwell was expected to give aid to Poland but held aloof because of promised commercial favors in the Baltic trade and Holland, weakened by wars with England, would, it was thought, refrain from aiding Denmark. But the possible closing of the Baltic to Dutch trade gave Denmark an ally. The successes of Charles, surpassed only by the achievements of Gustavus Adolphus, aroused such fears amongst the neutral powers that they insisted upon a cessation of hostilities. This was consummated in the treaty concluded at The Hague between England, France and Holland on May 21, 1659, for mutual defense, to include the elector of Brandenburg's possessions on the Baltic and the protection of Dutch commerce on that sea.

The Hague, made a city by a decree of Louis Bonaparte, had, at the time this treaty was signed, a town hall nearly ready to celebrate its centennial. Now the capital of Netherlands, this city was praised by Motley as the

most elegantly built, and the most charming and attractive of European residences, excelling by a happy combination of coquettish architecture and coquettish horticulture.

No place in Holland is so full of historical reminiscences. They are, in the main, associated with the Royal Chapel, the Prisoner's Tower, the Binnenhof and the Buitenhof (Inner and Outer Court), where formerly resided the Counts of Holland and the Stadholders of the Orange Line, and where, nowadays, are held the sittings of the States-General.

In the Buitenhof, a large open square, stands an ancient gate tower (restored) leading into the Plaats. It is the Gevangenpoort (prison gate). Here, in 1671, Cornelius De Witt was imprisoned, charged with conspiring against the Stadhouder, William III, and it was here when his brother John, the Grand Pensionary, hastened to protect him, that the populace, whose minds had been poisoned, broke into prison, and dragging both the De Witts into the square, tore them to pieces. Such was the reward of another of Holland's sons, who had taught the Dutch how to fight the English single-handed, and had startled London with the sound of his ship's guns in the Thames. The old prison has its instruments of torture belonging to that chapter in Holland's history, not two centuries old, when the tortures inflicted on its prisoners were "not surpassed at Venice," even in its worst time.

Outside the Binnenhof, the last building standing alone by the edge of the lake at the corner, is the Maurits-huis, the famous Hague Picture Gallery (open weekdays, 9-4, Sundays, 1-4, closed on certain Church festivals), which



NATIONAL MONUMENT, THE HAGUE





THE "VOORSTRAATSHAVEN", DORDRECHT

ranks with that of Amsterdam as one of the finest collections of the Dutch school. Its three hundred pictures include the prized "Bull" of Paul Potter, which was judged as fourth among the stolen treasures at the Louvre carried off by Napoleon, Rembrandt's well-known Anatomical Lecture, painted in 1632, for the dissecting room of the Amsterdam Guild of Surgeons.

Among the monuments are two to the founder of Dutch independence, Prince Willem I, one to the chivalrous King Willem II, and one to Spinoza, the philosopher, the National Monument (restoration

of national independence in 1813), and in the charming "Scheveningsche Boschjes" (Scheveningen Woods), the marble benches to Cremer and Verheul. Precious are the incunabula in the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (Royal Library), with a very artistic gable as also the medals and cameos in the collection of coins. In the Nieuwe Kerk repose the earthly remains of Spinoza and the murdered brothers De Witt. Among the Royal Palaces are that in the Noordeinde, the residence of the Queen, and the Huis ten Bosch (Palace in the Wood). The latter, situated on the outskirts of the delightful and extensive Haagsche Bosch, is famed for the Orange Hall, where Amalia van Solms, the Widow of Stadhouder Frederik Hendrik, caused to be immortalized by the best masters of Rubens' school, the warlike deeds of the Conqueror of Cities



BUTCHERS' HALL, HAARLEM





THE PRISON GATE, THE HAGUE

in a series of paintings, partly symbolical and partly historical, and also because the first Peace Conference in Europe held its sittings here.

During the summer of 1913, when delegations from every part of the world will visit The Hague to assist in dedicating the Temple of Peace, the many visitors will be entertained by historic processions and international exhibitions of agriculture, of aeronautics and of sport.

The neighboring University town, Leyden,

will take part in celebrating this festive occasion by brushing up its wonderful Museum and exhibiting the works of some of the dozen or more of the illustrious artists who were born here. In that brilliant galaxy we find Jan Steen, Gerard Dou and Rembrandt. But while the casual visitor will be interested in viewing the pictures that may be brought together for this occasion the lovers of history will recall the gallant defense which the Dutch patriots made for 131 days against the besieging Span-





OLD SCHEVENINGEN ROAD, THE HAGUE

iards. To relieve the surrounded city William the Silent concocted the daring scheme to flood the intervening country by cutting the dykes in sixty places and opening the sluice gates at Gouda and Amsterdam so that his fleet might sail to the rescue and carry provisions into the city as soon as the great rise of the water, coming with the autumnal equinox should take place. The Spaniards, startled at the first news of the inundation, were reassured when they understood the purpose of the Hollanders, deeming it certain that the city must fall before

the waters could reach even the first line of fortifications, and they pushed the siege with redoubled vigor. In the meantime, the people of Leyden began to feel the pressure of famine and sent letters to William, and laid before him the sad condition of the city. The waters advanced, the Spaniards began to abandon their lower fortifications, the inhabitants of Leyden climbed the tower to watch the sea, now hoping, now despairing, but they never ceased to work at the walls, to make sorties, and to resist attacks. On the first of September the people



of Leyden, from the top of the Tower, saw appear upon the distant waters the foremost Dutch vessels. It was a fleet of Zeelanders determined to save Leyden or die in its surrounding waters. At midnight, when the tempest was at its height, in profound darkness, the Dutch fleet renewed the battle, the Zeelanders fought like demons while the flash of the Spanish cannons lit up the terrible carnage. Fortress after fortress was attacked, vanquished and sacked, until all were silenced and the rescuing fleet entered the city.

Here a horrible spectacle awaited them. A population of bony spectres, almost dead from



ORIGINAL HOME OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS, LEYDEN



THE OLDEST OF THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, LEYDEN

hunger, crowded the banks of the canals, staggering and falling, and stretching out their arms towards the ships. The sailors began to throw them bread and then ensued amongst those dying men a desperate struggle, many were suffocated, others died in the act of eating, others fell into the canals. The first rage of hunger satisfied, the most crying needs of the city provided for, citizens, sailors, women and children rushed into the cathedral where they sang in voices broken by sobs a hymn of thanks and praise.

To reward Leyden for her heroic defense,





THE BURG (ANCIENT CASTLE) AT LEYDEN

William gave her people the choice between the exemption from certain taxes or the founding of a University. Leyden chose the University and thousands throughout the civilized world have profited by her choosing.

The charter of the University of Leyden was modeled after those of the older universities of the Continent. Motley calls attention to the "ponderous irony" in which it was conceived. Holland still recognized its allegiance to Spain, the dream of an independent exercise of sovereignty, had never entered the thoughts of the people. Hence it was necessary to throw the majesty of the royal name around the establishment of the young University. The charter proceeds in Philip's name to authorize the founding of a University as a reward to the

citizens for their rebellion against himself, "especially in consideration of the differences of religion, and the great burdens and hardships borne by the citizens of our city of Leyden during the war with such faithfulness."

The Senate Chamber, in which hang the portraits of the men, who, generation after generation, have sustained and extended the reputation of the University, was described by Niebuhr as "the most memorable room in Europe in the history of learning." The names of the most eminent men whose portraits hang there show what a power Leyden has been in the republic of letters.

It is pleasant to linger around the Town Hall, but it must be left to its guardians, gaily painted stone lions, who have done sentry duty for over





three hundred years, and in later days looked down on young Oliver Goldsmith dawdling here, on the boy, Philip Stanhope, receiving and sometimes reading my Lord Chesterfield's "Letters", on the studious Boswell, seeking Johnson's kindly advice and counsel, on Evelyn, deep in botany, and on other English lads, since distinguished and dead, who attended with more or less attention the lectures of Leyden's great professors.

Americans are doubly drawn to Leyden since this city, by formal action, welcomed the Puritans when they found it necessary to leave their homes in Amsterdam, and on a house opposite St. Peter's Church a tablet bears the testimony to the fact that it was here that John Robinson lived, taught and died.



GATE, HAARLEM

The war, Louis XIV declared on England in 1666 involved the neighboring countries and threatened Spain's holdings in the Netherlands. To pacify Holland and secure the aid of her navy he made an alliance which threw upon Holland the burden of the war on sea. Her fleet, at first unequal to England's, was eventually aided by the pestilence, and the Dutch vessels triumphantly entered the Thames and terrified the Londoners as their guns sank the English ships at Sheerness. This bold move and the infesting of the coasts by privateers made England ready for peace, while the crafty Louis, by throwing troops against the Spanish Netherlands, caused Holland to doubt his honesty and finally to listen to the peace proposals. This was consummated by the treaties signed at Breda on July 31st, 1667, by England on one side and Holland, France and

Denmark on the other. The last named country, though not directly involved in this war, utilized the occasion to enter a partnership that might discourage Sweden from repeating the attack of eight years before. In this compact several colonies changed hands and it was agreed that the merchandise coming down the Rhine might be imported into England in Dutch vessels—a privilege that helped to develop the commerce of Holland and enrich the merchants of Utrecht and Rotterdam.

Breda is known to us as the place captured by the seventy men who secured entry into the town by concealing themselves under a cargo of peat that was being taken in to supply the officers' quarters. In the scarcity of fuel it was difficult for the boatmen, who knew of the plot, to keep away insistent buyers until nightfall, when the half suffocated men came from their hiding places, overpowered the watchmen at the gates and let in the waiting soldiers to complete the conquest.

In 1639 the Dutch destroyed the Spanish fleet in aiding Portugal's struggle for independence. In the ten years' truce, agreed to in 1641, the two nations were to assist each other against any common foe, but the truce did not cover the colonies belonging to the contracting parties. The colonists of these countries were engaged in local conflicts with varying success, but when fortune seemed to



WEIGH HOUSE, ALKMAAR





favor the Portuguese, the Dutch, irritated by Portuguese ascendancy, carried the war into Portugal, and by 1658 they had practically destroyed Lisbon's trade.

Through favorable alliances with England and France, Portugal became so powerful that Holland was ready, in August, 1661, to discuss a peace proposition. While the matter was pending, Holland made conquest of several Portuguese colonies, so that the insistence for peace came from the other side, and in July 1669, a final treaty was signed at The



THE ANCIENT CHURCH, VEERE



CASTLE BREDERODE, ZANDPOORT, NEAR HAARLEM

Hague, by which Dutch conquests were to be retained and in return for Brazil, Portugal was to give salt to the value of one million Florins.

Louis XIV readily forgot his promises of 1667, and finding that Portugal was nursing a grievance, they formed an alliance and prepared to invade the Spanish Netherlands, notwithstanding the assurance he had given Holland that he would first give notice before taking such a step. Louis justified this act by claiming this territory as a part of his wife's dowry and issued to all the powers a manifesto to prove his claim. He occupied one town after another with but little opposition until he reached Ghent. The loss of territory frightened Spain into soliciting the aid of England and Holland, making to the latter most tempting offers. The great De Witt, in his desire to be friendly to both parties, resorted to a compromise proposition and suggested that France be required to fix a boundary to her proposed conquests. This was too much for the proud Louis. It was true that the little Republic had not only achieved her own independence against the colossal power of Spain, that she had saved Denmark from the grasp of Sweden, and that she had fought a drawn battle with England for the dominion of the





seas, but these were trivialities in comparison with the proposition that the haughty and proud France should be limited in her conquests.

After various vain endeavors to make alliances, Louis, early in 1672, marched against the United Netherlands. It was a veritable invasion, like the eruption of the sea. Manufactures and trade were suspended, all the shops were closed as well as the schools, universities and courts of law; the churches alone remained open and hardly sufficed to contain the anxious throngs which crowded them. Many sent their

wives and children to distant lands, together with their treasures, which others buried.

In this low ebb of their fortunes, the dejection of the Dutch prompted them to make the most submissive proposals, hoping thereby to secure what remained to them. Louis declined and demanded more. But more offensive than his claim of land were the demands which, if granted, would injure their commerce, wound their pride and shock their religious prejudices. He also stipulated that each year the Dutch were to present to Louis a gold medal bearing



VIEW OF GRONINGEN





an inscription that they owed to him the preservation of that liberty which his predecessors had helped them to acquire.

The injustice and annoyance of these demands inspired the Dutch to defend themselves to the last extremity. They determined to pierce the dykes and lay the country under water and then betake themselves to the East Indies. The De Witts were held responsible for this misfortune and the movement against them, starting in Veere, swept across the coun-

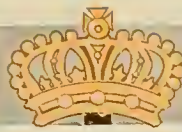
try and ended in their execution on August 20th, 1672.

The war was desperately fought and in its ramifications England, Sweden, Spain and Luxembourg became involved. Finally convinced that exhaustion alone would terminate the conflict in a bootless victory, all parties seemed ready to sign at Nymegen on August 10th, 1678, the document that brought peace. All that Holland lost, besides blood and treasure, were her settlements in Senegal and Guiana. As



VIEW OF ARNHEM





for Louis, he reached the boundaries of his conquests and his sun moved rapidly away from its zenith.

Nymegen, where this famous treaty of peace was signed, will take her part in the peace festivities of 1913 by holding an exhibition of Roman antiquities in a building modeled after the "Casa Dipansa", of Pompei. This is made specially appropriate since here can be seen a small fragment of the old palace church built by Frederick Barbarossa, and the picturesque Valkhof occupies one of the seven hills on which this Batavian Rome was originally

built and where Charlemagne erected an imperial palace. Nymegen also boasts of the oldest remnant of ecclesiastical architecture in the Netherlands—the sixteen-sided Gothic Chapel, rebuilt a number of times, after being consecrated originally by Pope Leo III in 799.

Nymegen naturally suggests its twin city, Arnhem, the Arenacum of the Romans. Realizing the many beautiful trips that can be made from this capital of Gelderland, the authorities have organized for the second half of August and September a number of excursions, and those who utilize this opportunity will see



MARKET PLACE AND OLD CHURCH, ARNHEM





where the retired Dutch merchants, who, having amassed a fortune in the colonial trade, and the officer, after long service in the tropics, elect to spend their last days. In fact one would be reconciled to approaching old age if a residence on the Singel could be guaranteed or a home in any one of the beautiful environs. There are here so many large trees, grass-covered slopes and suggestions of hills and valleys that it is with difficulty that one realizes that this is a part of Holland.

The ambitions of Louis were not satisfied with the peace of Nymegen nor did he regard seriously the attempt to bound his activities, and to his eyes his sun had not set. He became embroiled with Alsace and asserted his sovereignty over certain Flemish cities. His pretensions alarmed Europe and drew into an alliance Sweden, Spain and the United Netherlands, while his persecution of the Huguenots incurred the hostility of every Protestant country in Europe. He alarmed the Catholic



VIEW IN THE KRONENBURG PARK, NYMEGEN





countries by his grasping ambition and estranged the Pope by the contempt which he displayed for the apostolic chair.

William of Orange, who had nursed a personal grievance against him by wresting the English sceptre from the hands of his father-in-law, and, reigning in England, he would turn her forces against the French King.

When William, on November 1st, 1688, sailed with his fleet to seize the crown of England, the Spanish Ambassador at The Hague caused a high mass to be performed for his success. By a strange coincidence just a century before, Spain had fitted out the Armada to wrest the English sceptre from the hands of a heretic and compel the nation to accept the Papal authority. Now she was abetting the attempt of a Calvinist Prince to expel a Roman Catholic King.

France, allied with England, seemed a formidable foe to be attacked by Holland single-handed, and it is not surprising that victory usually perched upon their banners rather than on the flag of Holland, but at enormous cost of blood and treasure, and "the people", as Voltaire says, "were perishing to the sound of Te Deums".

Sweden, not forgetting the bonds of a peaceful alliance, proposed that a truce be declared, and for the purpose of discussing the terms of peace, a conference was called to meet at Rijswijk on May 9th, 1697. On September 20th, of that year, three separate treaties were



THE DEER PARK, THE HAGUE

signed between France on the one side and Holland, England and Spain on the other. Thus there came to an end a war which had lasted nine years. It drove the last of the Stuarts from the throne of England, placed commerce on a safe footing and made it possible for England to become a great colonial power.

Rijswijk, the little village that furnished the stage for this momentous act, will play its part in entertaining the peace-loving visitors who will visit Holland in 1913 by exhibiting agricultural products of Westland, Pomona's pleasure ground. And those who come by the way of Leyden to see this quaint town will follow the route taken by the Pilgrims on the first stage of their long journey to America.



VEERE





THE "HARINGVLIET", ONE OF THE MANY INNER HARBORS IN ROTTERDAM

In the absence of heirs to Charles II, the crown of Spain found three claimants: the Dauphin of France, son of the elder sister of Charles; the elector of Bavaria, grandson of his second sister; and Emperor Leopold, a descendant of Philip and Joana of Castile. Each of these enlisted their people in the war that was waged over the Spanish Crown, and through the interlocking alliances practically all of Europe became involved in the controversy.

In the midst of this bitter war, an alliance was imminent between France and England, which, if consummated, would jeopardize the safety of the other powers. This possibility and the doubtful issue of the many-sided conflict hastened an agreement for a peace conference which convened in Utrecht, January 29th, 1712. So many interests had to be consulted before final action would be taken that it was not until April 11th, 1713, that the





BRIDGE ACROSS THE AMSTEL, AMSTERDAM

treaties were ready for signing. France, on the one side, made treaties with England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy and Holland, and Spain with England, Savoy, Holland and Portugal. All these compacts together form the Peace of Utrecht and unitedly they brought to an end the war of the Spanish succession, the greatest which had agitated Europe since the crusades.

Utrecht is an animated academic town full of reminiscences of the one-time Episcopal government. The cathedral contains the grave of the last Archbishop, in the mint is a complete collection of Dutch coins and medals and the

City Hall houses an excellent archaeological museum.

It is the "Trajectum ad Rhenum" of the Romans, and ever since the last of the legionaries were recalled from the banks of the Old Rhine, which finds its way through the city to the sea, it has been the scene of notable events. It was here that the first Christian Church was established by Dagobert, and it was here that the Phantom Battle, so admirably described by Motley, was said to have been seen. Utrecht was the headquarters of the Jansenists, the sect which, in the time of Pascal, gave





OUDE GRACHT, UTRECHT

such trouble to their rivals, the Jesuits, the Bull Unigenitus notwithstanding—and in the little suburb of Zeist the Moravian Brothers have a home. Harvard, in speaking of the Utrecht cathedral, says: “Of what strange, surprising, terrible events has that tall, square giant been witness?” It has seen Princes and Bishops, Emperors and Kings, pass by its base. A hundred yards away a Pope was born, and yet it has witnessed the destruction of the emblems of the old faith. After having summoned Roman-

ists to mass, its bells have summoned Protestants to their services. Often it has looked down upon Oldenbarneveld, as he came to rekindle the flagging ardor of his partisans, and not only does it cast its shadow over the tomb of the Princess Solms, the wife of the Stadhouder Frederik Hendrik, but at its feet, Louis XIV, drunk with his greatness, in a day of madness, there caused the Calvinist Bible to be burnt. French bullets respected its arches, but in a night of tempest the nave was swept away.





What a romance might be written with the title, "The Souvenirs of the Cathedral Tower."

Among its numerous objects of interest Utrecht has a canal, the Oude Gracht, that differs from all others seen in Holland. The water in this canal lies far below the level of the bordering streets and the "riser" of the giant step up to the street pavement was made up of foundation arches upon which were built the houses that fronted the thoroughfare along the canal. To utilize the spaces which would otherwise be wasted, the vaulted foundations served as cellars and later were transformed



CANAL AND MILLS, ZWOLLE



ST. BAVO CHURCH AND COSTER STATUE, HAARLEM

into shops and now and then a lace curtain and window plants give evidence of human habitation.

Utrecht, as a patron of art will, during the summer of 1913, hold an exhibition of early North-Netherland painting and sculpture, while Zalt-Bommel, nearby, will bring together a collection of old China to interest the visitor.

In 1716 the relations between Peter of Russia and England became strained because of the unwillingness of the latter to lend aid to Russia in the trouble she was having with Sweden and Turkey. Charles XII invaded Norway, and the Tsar and the King of Denmark agreed to make a counter attack on Schonen, while Holland was expected to be ready with a helping fleet. But when Peter offered flimsy excuses for his un-

WATER GATE, SNEEK



HARBORGATE, HOORN





THE "RIJKSMUSEUM", AMSTERDAM

readiness to lead the combined fleet which he had so industriously brought together, he was suspected of having designs on Copenhagen, and when it was found that he was spending the winter in intriguing, so many doubts were raised that better counsels prevailed and a treaty of peace was signed on August 4th, 1717, at Amsterdam, by France, Russia and Prussia, in which it was stipulated that the Tsar and the King of Prussia would accept the mediation of France to restore peace between them and Sweden.

It is not inappropriate that the last treaty of

peace made on Dutch soil should be signed in Amsterdam, for Amsterdam, "built on herring bones" and founded on commerce, thrived by the practice of the arts of peace. It is a Mecca towards which the traveler in Holland will naturally turn, for he has heard much about this Venice of the North resting serenely on her ninety islands. He has read about the great Rijksmuseum with its wonderful paintings of Rembrandt, Dou, Steen, Ruysdael, Hals, and scores of other artists who have made Dutch art famous. And returning friends have told him of the busy street and canal life, of





the patient work of the diamond cutters, the unique Jew quarters, the clean streets and the well-fed, contented people. He will want to see the many places named in history and place his feet where illustrious men have trod and for a moment stand within the New Church where, since 1814, four Kings of Holland have taken the oath of the constitution. During

Boskoop will exhibit, during the second half of July, the roses for which it is so justly famous; Deventer, the busy manufacturing town of Overysel, will add a national festival of song to the horticultural exhibition proposed; Domburg, the Zeeland resort that is the unique possessor of a magnificent forest and beautiful beach, quite appropriately proposes a display of bathing requisites; Gouda, conscious of the



STREET IN MONNIKENDAM



VILLAGERS OF MONNIKENDAM

the summer of 1913 Amsterdam will be especially alluring for then there will be in this city an exhibition of architecture and the graphic arts, a naval exhibition, a centennial exhibit of Woman's work—all of which will be further enlivened by illuminations, water carnivals and the dedication of a monument commemorating the centenary of the restoration of independence, and the foundation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The nearby seaside resort, Zandvoort, will profit by the influx of strangers, and in return will seek to entertain them by a display of everything relating to the welfare and comfort of the child.

The smaller cities of Holland, although they furnished no stage setting for the closing act of the great tragedy of war, are anxious to do their part in making memorable the great peace event of 1913.

part she played in the relief of Leyden, will show that her people can make other things as well as they make cheese; Groningen will make arrangements to enable those interested to see some of the fine stock farm, for which that section is noted; Sneek, mindful of the gallant mariners who have gone from her walls to add naval glory and commercial wealth to Holland, will have an exhibition of sailing, sport and fishing. Zwolle will bid the visitor to come to see



SAW MILL, SOUTH HOLLAND





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BOTANICAL GARDENS, LEEUWARDEN

her old Sassen-Poort, or Saxon gateway, and look upon samples of local skill and industry. Haarlem hardly needs any special attractions, for every one will want to see the acres of tulips and hyacinths planted so closely together that they seem to be huge carpets, with the brightest colors in their designs, laid by mother earth for her own housekeeping, but Haarlem is proud of her art treasures, and these will be increased by loans of paintings and a display of Costeriana—for the Haarlemer

knows that Coster, a former dweller in that city, was the inventor of printing from movable type. s'Hertogenbosch and Maastricht will place emphasis upon the need to satisfy intellectual appetites and will give, during the summer, at frequent intervals, historical processions, and classic plays. Middelburg, with the garrulous chimes of the Nieuwe Kerk, will want to show the stranger that here the great naval hero, De Ruyter, was born, as well as Jansen, the inventor of the telescope and the microscope,





and Jacob Cats, the humorist-poet-philosopher, and at the same time afford an opportunity to see the varied and beautiful costumes of the island of Walcheren.

Leeuwarden will hope the visitor will want to see the Olde Hove, the unfinished tower that, in its disregard for the perpendicular



QUAINT MARKEN

emulates the tower of Pisa. But the stranger can also find here a wonderful museum containing a large collection of Frisian antiquities and an unsurpassed porcelain exhibit. Even the smaller towns of Muiden, Tilburg, Amersfoort, Coevorden, Gooi, Kerkrade, Valkenburg and Velsen are energetically making preparations to entertain the visitors who may come within their gates, while Rotterdam, always a living exhibit of commerce and industry, will be equipped with special facilities for seeing her docks, basins and harbor facilities.

In addition to the peace treaties terminating wars which have been signed in Holland, many treaties of alliance to prevent bloodshed have been contracted upon Dutch soil. Among these may be mentioned the alliance between Spain and France, made at Nymegen, September 17th, 1617, between Portugal and Holland at The Hague in July, 1669, between Spain, Holland and Brandenburg at The

Hague August 30th, 1673, between England and Holland at The Hague, January 10th, 1678, and between Great Britain and Prussia at Loo, January 13th, 1788; and on April 9th, 1609, at Bergen-op-Zoom, a truce of twelve years was agreed to by Spain and the States General of Holland.

Holland has provoked no war with the hope of gain and waged no battle with spoils in view. Ultimate peace and security have been the ends in mind and her forces have been found, in the main, on the defensive side. Her war with the sea has had for its purpose resistance to the sea's encroachment, and she fought Spain for personal and religious liberty. Liberty was to the Dutch not limited to their personal enjoyment, but, so far as their influence and power could go, it was employed in seeking liberty for others. Thus the Jews, who were despised because they were thrifty, plundered because they were rich, and harassed because they clung tenacious-



A MARKEN INTERIOR

ly to their ancient faith and customs, found an asylum in Holland. The Jansenists, expelled from France, found a refuge in Utrecht and a recognition when recognition was a dangerous offense. And the Puritans, driven from England for conscience sake, were welcomed in





Amsterdam and helped to become owners of homes in Leyden.

It is, therefore, most appropriate that Peace Congresses should convene in Holland and that a Court of Arbitration should find a home within her territory. And the climax of the fitness of things is found in the fact that Mr. Carnegie,

whose business interests encircled the globe, whose heart beats in sympathy with the throb of every aching human heart, and whose benefactions know neither geographic boundaries nor racial limitations, should donate the means for the erection of a temple of Peace in Holland, the Home of Peace.



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